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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/020,768	12/12/2001	Paul A. Geel	25151A	8672	
22889	7590 05/11/2005		EXAMINER		
OWENS CORNING			BOYD, JENNIFER A		
	MBUS ROAD E, OH 43023		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
G14.1. (12.2.) G12 (16.2.)			1771	1771	
•	•		DATE MAILED: 05/11/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Advisory Action	10/020,768	GEEL, PAUL A.				
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Examiner	Art Unit	_			
	Jennifer A. Boyd	1771				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress			
THE REPLY FILED 25 April 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.						
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods: a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing date of the final rejection.						
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).						
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL						
2. The reply was filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing an appeal brief. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a). AMENDMENTS						
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, (a) They raise new issues that would require further co (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belo (c) They are not deemed to place the application in bet appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a	nsideration and/or search (see NO w); tter form for appeal by materially re corresponding number of finally re	TE below); educing or simplifying				
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)). 4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s). 6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be a	21. See attached Notice of Non-Co	·				
the non-allowable claim(s). 7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is pro The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		ill be entered and an	explanation of			
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE 8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, be because applicant failed to provide a showing of good an and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).						
 9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessar 10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation 	overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appe y and was not earlier presented. S	al and/or appellant fa See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(ils to provide a 1).			
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER						
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered bu See Continuation Sheet.	t does NOT place the application i	n condition for allowa	nce because:			

13. Other: ____.

12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s).

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The Applicant argues that the amount of glass fibers used in the instant invention is not a result of optimization. The Examiner agrees that both Heidweiller and Helwig disclose a range of greater than 50% by weight of glass fibers. However, the Examiner submits that the Applicant's claimed range, although not overlapping, abuts the range disclosed by Heidweiller and Helwig. It is unclear that a mat with just below 50% by weight of glass fibers would have a significantly different end result compared with a mat containing 50% by weight glass fibers. Applicant's Specification does not disclose any unexpected results that would occur when a mat comprises less than 50% by weight of glass fibers. In fact, Applicant's Specification shows that it is acceptable to make a mat that comprises 10 - 80% by weight of glass fibers, which does overlap with the ranges of Heidweiller and Helwig. Therefore, in order to rebut the argument that the amount of glass fibers is not a result of optimization, the Applicant should show data that Applicant's particular range is critical. "The law is replete with cases in which the difference between the claimed invention and the prior art is some range or other variable within the claims. In such a situation, the applicant must show that the particular range is critical, generally by showing that the claimed range achieves unexpected results relative to the prior art range." In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The rejections are maintained.

Jewf Borrel 5/2/05

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